

Making Cooperation Work

COMCEC STRATEGY

For Building an Interdependent Islamic World



Responses to the Policy Questions and Room Document



COMCEC

COMCEC Coordination Office

April 6th, 2017

OUTLINE

- 1. Formulation of Policy Recommendations**
- 2. Policy Questions**
- 3. Responses of the Member Countries**
- 4. Room Document - Policy Recommendations**

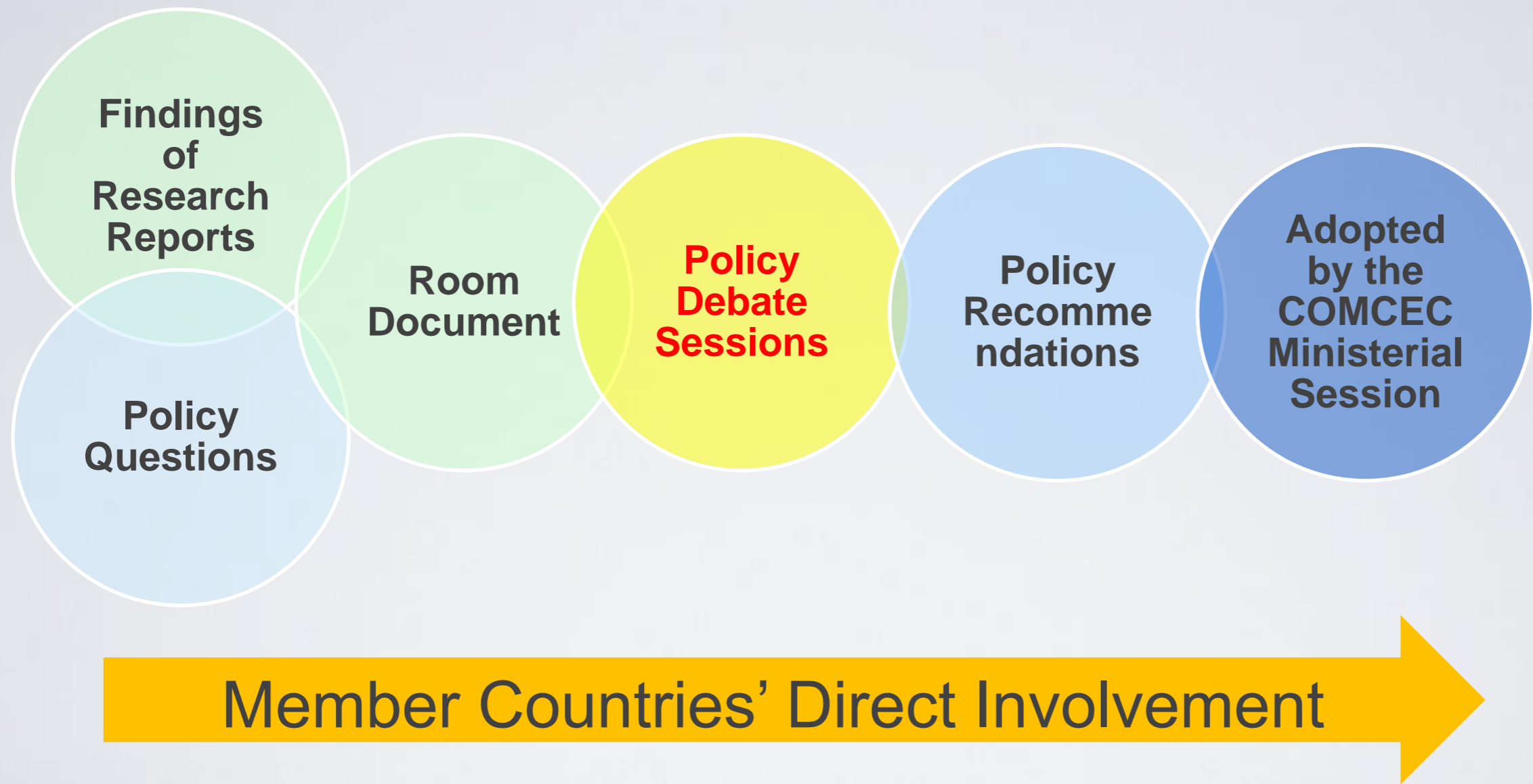
1) FORMULATION OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

«..... **approximate policies** in the cooperation areas to address and find solutions to the economic and social challenges of the Islamic Ummah»
(COMCEC Mission)

Policy Recommendations:

- Based on in-depth analyses and discussions (Research reports, policy questions etc.)
- Adopted by the COMCEC Ministerial Sessions
- Serve to policy approximation

1) FORMULATION OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS



2- POLICY QUESTIONS

Policy Questions:

- To get preliminary information about the policy environment in the Member Countries concerning malnutrition
- Shared with the member countries registered to the COMCEC Poverty Alleviation Working Group

2- POLICY QUESTIONS

1. What is the current situation of malnutrition regarding the children under-5 in your country?
2. What are the major reasons of malnutrition and their possible solutions in your country?
3. What are the challenges regarding reducing malnutrition in your country?
4. Does your country have specific national strategy/programme/action plan to tackle with malnutrition?
5. What is the role of international organizations, NGO's and donors in reducing malnutrition in your country?

3- RESPONSES OF THE MEMBER COUNTRIES

Q1: What is the current situation of malnutrition regarding the children under-5 in your country?

	Low birth weight (%)	Underweight (%)	Overweight (%)	Stunting (chronic malnutrition) (%)	Wasting (%)	Acute malnutrition (%)
Afghanistan	-	24.6	-	40.9	9.5	4
Iraq	6.9	4.2	9.9	4.4	-	-
Niger	4,65	-	-	42,2	-	10,3
Oman	10.6	2.2	2.4	9.8	7.2	-
Senegal	13	16	1	21	8	-
Tunisia	6.9	0.7	14	3.7	1.7	1.7
Turkey	8.6	1.9	10.9	9.5	1.7	1.9
Uganda	10	11	3	29	4	-

3- RESPONSES OF THE MEMBER COUNTRIES

**Q2: What are the major reasons of malnutrition and their possible solutions in your country?
(1 is most important; 5 is least important)**

	Inadequate food availability	Inadequate care and health services	Diseases	Poor feeding practices	Unfavourable environmental conditions
Afghanistan	2	3	3	1	4
Iraq	1	1	1	5	-
Niger	1	5	3	4	5
Oman	5	5	2	1	3
Senegal	5	2	3	1	3
Tunisia	4	5	5	1	2
Turkey	5	-	1	2	5
Uganda	2	3	1	4	4

3- RESPONSES OF THE MEMBER COUNTRIES

Q3: What are the challenges regarding reducing malnutrition in your country?
 (1 is most important; 5 is least important)

	Food security	Lack of inclusive social services	Low-education level	Climate
Afghanistan	1	3	2	3
Iraq	1	5	1	5
Niger	1	3	4	2
Oman	5	4	4	4
Senegal	3	3	2	5
Tunisia	2	3	1	4
Turkey	-	5	1	3
Uganda	1	5	3	4

3- RESPONSES OF THE MEMBER COUNTRIES

Q4: Does your country have specific national strategy/program/action plan to tackle with malnutrition?

	Policy/Program/Action Plan
Afghanistan	National Nutrition Strategy
Iraq	Malnutrition Programme under Ministry of Health
Niger	National Policy of Nutrition Security (2016-2021) Nigerians Feed Nigerians Initiative
Oman	National Strategy to combact malnutrition & improve Infant & Young child feeding
Senegal	Establishment of the Unit for the Fight against Malnutrition
Tunisia	Strategy to prevent and fight against obesity
Turkey	Breastfeeding Promotion Programme, Complementary feeding Programme, School-Based nutrition Programmes, Iodisation of Salt Programme, Prevention of Micronutrient Deficiency Programmes
Uganda	Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (2011-2016)

3- RESPONSES OF THE MEMBER COUNTRIES

Q5: What is the role of international organizations, NGO's and donors in reducing malnutrition in your country?

	International Organizations	Contributions
Afghanistan	World Bank, USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant programs Contracting out with local and international NGOs for implementation of health and nutrition interventions
Iraq	WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> technical and financial support
Niger	UNICEF, WHO, FAO, WFP, EU, USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> technical and financial support
Oman	WHO and UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical support for the malnutrition programmes including obesity in children Implement the strategy of prohibition of marketing ununhealthy food for children Conduct National Nutrition Survey
Senegal	UN agencies, World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> technical and financial support
Tunisia	UNICEF, WHO and FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF plays an important role in child feeding programs (eg the early breastfeeding program). The WHO is the partner in the fight against the overweight.
Turkey	WHO, UNICEF and European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Safety Net support for forced migrants
Uganda		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial and technical support Directly implementing programs

4- ROOM DOCUMENT- POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Policy Recommendations

Policy Recommendation 1

- Developing nutrition specific programs for the mothers from vulnerable families

Policy Recommendation 2

- Improving Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices

4- ROOM DOCUMENT- POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Policy Recommendations

Policy Recommendation 3

- Facilitating access to safe water and sanitation for the vulnerable groups and launching educational campaigns on infectious diseases for eliminating acute malnutrition

Policy Recommendation 4

- Developing food aid programs for ensuring inclusive and timely provision of staple food for the vulnerable groups suffering from acute malnutrition



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